

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—I only wish to bring to the notice of the Chair the provisions in the Rules of Procedure .....

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—What is that rule?

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—Presently I cannot exactly say the rule. But, I am aware that when there is any violation of the rule, or if it is a question of interpreting a rule, a point of order can be raised.

### NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO THE UPPER HOUSE BY THE GOVERNOR—RULING OF THE CHAIR.

**Sri VEERENDRA PATIL** (Minister for Public Works).—Sir, the hon'ble member was telling how the hon'ble member Sri B. T. Murnal was nominated to the Upper House. In this connection I would like to submit that a direct charge was made by Sri Sivappa while initiating the debate that the present Chief Minister made Sri Murnal to resign the membership of this House and then nominated him to the Upper House and he came to the Assembly by the backdoor method. That is the direct charge made. I want to place the facts before the House. The present Chief Minister was not at all responsible for nominating Sri B. T. Murnal to the Upper House. He was not at all the Chief Minister at that time. The Chief Minister at that time was Sri S. R. Kanthi, the present Education Minister. During the time Sri Kanthi was Chief Minister, the Governor has nominated Sri B. T. Murnal to the Upper House. As the hon'ble Minister for Co-operation has said, the Governor has exercised his discretion and nominated certain members to the Upper House and it is not correct to say that the present Chief Minister was responsible for the appointment of Sri Murnal to the Upper House.

**An HON'BLE MEMBER.**—It is as clear as the day light.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—If it is as clear as day light, then there is no point of order. A point of order has been raised and that is, that in the context of certain events that have happened there is a violation and their remarks have been made contravening articles of the Constitution, the article enabling the Governor, the Head of the State to nominate. Any aspersion cast in regard to what happened under that article is infringement of that article and therefore amounts to a point of order. That is the contention. Further argument that was advanced was that the discretion of the Governor had been exercised by him and that there was something which cast reflection upon the Governor, that the discretion has been exercised in his individual capacity or occupying the august position of the Head of the State as that the Chief Minister or Council of Ministers would not have much or would have nothing to say in that behalf. That is a very wide point and there is much to be said by either side and I do not think it can be ruled that there is a point of order and therefore that should not have been raised on the floor of the House at all.

In regard to the first point as to whether it is correct—it is a charge that has been levelled and it is an attack that is made. In regard to any

(MR. SPEAKER)

attack that is made against the Council of Ministers, there is going to be a reply. If there is merit in it, the House will accept the same. There is nothing that prevents one member from raising it and the other member for replying to it. It is open to the opposition to raise that question and it is for the Council of Ministers, if they choose, to reply. I cannot rule nor I can say there is a clear point of order as a result of which I can call upon the hon'ble members not to refer to it at all.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರು ಮುಂದಿಸಿದಂಥ ಅವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೆಯದು, ತುರಾಭಾರ ನಡೆಯುವ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಅಕ್ಬರ್‌ಪೇಷನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ಯಾಮರ ಹಾಗೂ ಫಿಲ್ಮುಗಳ ದುರುದ್ದೋಗವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರು. ತುರಾಭಾರದ ಹಿನೆರೆ ನೋಡುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಚೀಲೋಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಧಾಳಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರನಾಯಕರ ಕರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು. ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಬಹುಪ್ರದ ಜಿತ್ತೆಯ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ತೂಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರದು ಏನು ಪಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೆ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದ ಒಂದು ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಓದುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೃಷ್ಣದೇವರಾಯನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಒಂದು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಗಳಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ತುರಾಭಾರದ ಸಮಾರಂಭ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬಹುಪ್ರದ ಜಿತ್ತೆಯ ಜನ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಆ ಜನತೆಯದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೂ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕ್ಯಾಮರ ಫಿಲ್ಮುಗಳ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡ್ತೀರಿ. ಇವತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಬರ್‌ಪೇಷನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟಿನವರು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಇರಾಖೆಯವರು ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನರು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ, ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಫಿಲ್ಮುಗಳು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಆಗುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಒಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ಯಾಮರಾವನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ನಾನು ಅವರ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಐದನೆಯ ಚಾರ್ಜ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸೆಪಟ್ಟೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಖಾದಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಹಣ ಪೋರಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಚೆಟ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಗರ್ವರ್ ಆಡೆಸ್ ಒಚೆಟ್ ಒಂದಾಗಿ, ಅಪಿಶ್ವರ್ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಇದೇ ಬರತ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆನಾ, ಇನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವದೋಂದು ವಿಷಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಶರಾವತಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ವಿಷಯ ತರುವಂಥ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಖಾದಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವೇಳೆ ಸಮಜಾಯಿಷಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ರೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅಡಿಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚುಂಟು, ಮಿಸ್‌ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಸಿಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿ ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ, ಇದು ಒಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನು ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶರಾವತಿ ರಾಕ್-ಫಿಲ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಏನು? ಚಿಂದರ್ ಕಾರ್‌ಫಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನು ಮೀರಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಂದಲೂ ಕಣ್ಣುಪಡೆ. ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿ. ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ ಎನ್‌ಫೋರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ? ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಬಹುಕೆಂಪು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. 150 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತೆಕ್ಕೊರಿಟ್ ಫರ್‌ಫಿಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ತೇಗೆ? ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಮುಂದೂಡಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ದೇಶದ ಸಂಸತ್ತು ಕುರಿತ ವಾಗುತಿತ್ತು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಆಡ್‌ವರ್ಟಿಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್—ಅದನ್ನು ಪೇಪರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿ ರೆಡ್ಡು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಪೇಪರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ,

ಇನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ. ಜಾಹಿರಾತು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಜಾಹಿರಾತು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು? ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ? ತಾವೇ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೋ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಏನೋ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹುರುಳು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಹಾರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಲೂ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಎದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಇವತ್ತು ವಾದ ಹೂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಲೋಚನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಆಹಾರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು, ಅವರ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತಪ್ಪು. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸುಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಅಭಾವ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಏನೇ ಆಹಾರ ಕೊಡಿ ಅಂದರೆ “ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಂದಿಬಾಸೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು” ಎಂದು. ಇದು ಅಪಜ್ಞಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಹೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಾಕ್ಯ. ಆಹಾರಾಭಾವವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಹೇಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. “ಭಾರತ ಬಂದ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬಂದ್, ಮೈಸೂರು ಬಂದ್, ಸೇಬಿ ಬಂದ್” ಎಂದು ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ನಾಟಕವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ? ಅನೌದ್ಧಿ ಏಕೆ ಕವಿಯ ಲ್ಲಿ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಬಸಪ್ಪ.—“ಬಂದ್” ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಆಹಾರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಆಮೆಗೆ ಲಾರಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರಲ್ಲ, ಆ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲಾ !

Mr. SPEAKER.—There may or may not be merits in it. It is a point for the House to consider. It is not for me to decide. I do not wish to say anything more with regard to the facts pointed out by the Hon'ble P.W.D. Minister that this Government was not the Government which recommended or suggested the name of Sri B. T. Murali to the constitutional Head, the Head of the State, his Excellency the Governor. It is not for me to go into these facts and leave it to the House.

With regard to the Hon'ble member Sri G. Marulappa's point, he has not chosen to look into the Dictionary. I will deal with it tomorrow.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I can assure the Hon'ble Member, Sri Lakkappa that I have no illusion as to where I stand and where I am. The illusion might be with regard to himself. I would like to appeal to the Hon'ble Members sitting opposite that to facilitate the debate, a smooth debate, it is better they restrain themselves from interrupting. I have been watching ever since the Hon'ble Member, Sri M. C. Basappa has started speaking. There have been repeated interruptions.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, he is encroaching upon the Chair's right. It is the Chair that is conducting the deliberations of the House. If anything goes wrong within the premises of this House, I think, the Chair is there to pull the Members, pull the Government and pull the Ministers. It is the Chair that keeps the whole House in order. The Chair is the supreme authority here. How can my friend advise you ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—If nothing is to go wrong in the House to-day the first person I shall have to pull up is Sri C. J. Muckannappa, because, he is raising a point of order taking for granted certain things which are not correct. He wants to make a representation. The Hon'ble Minister was trying to mention to me something and the Hon'ble member raised a point of order.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It may then mean, Sir, that the Hon'ble Speaker is not in a position to do his duty.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member will kindly resume his seat immediately.

†Sri R. DAYANAND SAGAR (Deputy Minister for Sericulture).—It is especially a parliamentary practice that when one Member speaks all the other Members of the House respect his speech. As you have been watching, on this side, we never obstruct any Member of the Opposition when he makes a speech. If I may use the word, in all decency, we should give a decent audience to a Member on his legs. When any Member speaks, the obstruction is always there. Therefore, may I request that you may bring the Hon'ble Member, who always begins to obstruct, to order? Thank you, Sir.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Interruptions occasionally may be allowed, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As for the point of order that has been raised, it is academically in perfect order. But, after all, there must be a certain amount of humour. When a Member is addressing, two or three members continuously interrupting him, at a time, is not commendable.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ತಿಳಿದುತ್ಪೋದರೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರದ ಮೇಲೂ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ನಾವು ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು, ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡೀಸೆಂಟಾಗಿ, ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಡಿಸ್ಕರ್ಬ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ನಾವುಗಳು ಯಾರೂ ಡಿಸ್ಕರ್ಬ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮಗೆ ಡಿಸ್ಕರ್ಬ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾದೀತು. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವಾಗ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿರುವವರು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನಿಗಾಗಿ ಡಿಸ್ಕರ್ಬ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್‌ರವರು ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನಿಗಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಗ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಯಬಹುದು. ಅರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರನ್ನು ಪದವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಎನ್. ಮಾದಪ್ಪಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಡೀಸೆಂಟಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು. ಡೀಸೆನ್ಸಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೆಯೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಆಹಾರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಆಹಾರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಕ್ಕಾಶೆ

ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಕಾರದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾನು ಪಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರಣ ತಾಳ್ಮೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಬಂದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗೂಂಡಾವನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬುವುದು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದೇ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲವರು ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದರು. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಜನಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ತಪ್ಪು ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ದುಷ್ಕರಣೀಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಕಾರಣರಾದವರು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಎಂದು ನನಗ ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈನೈನ ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಅಕಾರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳವಳ ಉಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವರೇ ಕಾರಣರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಧಾರಣೆವಾಸಿಗಳು ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳದ್ದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ವರ್ತಮಾನಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ದುಷ್ಕರಣೀಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಾರಣರಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಾಲನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಇವರುಗಳು ಸರಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಅಕಾರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಕಳವಳಕ್ಕೆ ಈಡಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ ಇರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೊರತೆಯಾದ ಅಕಾರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು. ಮೇಲೆ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 13 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕೊರತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 7 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಗಳಷ್ಟು ಅಕಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಡೆಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಇರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಅಕಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಪರೀತಿ ಕರಿಸಿ ಅವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಸರಕಾರದವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಕಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನೂ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸದೆ ಅವರುಗಳು 'ಬಂದ' ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ವಾರ್ತೆಗಳ 'ಬಂದ', ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಬಂದ' ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬಂದ' ಗಳ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶದ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ದುಷ್ಕರಣೀಯ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅನು ಅಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ನವರು ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಬಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ 'ಫೀಡಂ ಅಪ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್', ಎಂದರೆ 'ವಾಕ್ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ' ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜನತೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೀಳಲು ಬಂದು ಬದಗಿದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳೇನು ಎಂದು ಏನನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒಂದೇ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಬಹುಶಃ ಅವರು ಸುಮಾರು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ ಸ್ಪಾನ್ಸಿವಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಗ್ಲತಮ್ಮಂದರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಲೋಪವನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಹೊಸ್ತಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರ ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಪರ್ವಿಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿವೆಂಟ್ ಪರ್ವಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು, ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಇವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಆದಕ್ಕೆ? ಇವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಮೂರನೆಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಆರೋಪ ಹೊರಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕಾಗದದ ಫೋಟೋಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.....

4-00 P. M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನವ ತಮ್ಮ ಏನನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಬಸ್ ರೈನು ಕೈಕೋಟೆಗೆ ನಡೆದು ಮೇಲಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಇನ್ನೇನೂ ಅವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಸ್ ನಡೆಸುವುದೂ ಒಂದು ಕೈಮುಕ್ತವಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ.

(Interruption by Sri B. Channabyre Gowda)

**SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA**, (Chief Minister).—I am sorry that the Hon'ble Member should have said that it was decided by the High Court because it was Sri Krishnappa.

**MR. SPEAKER**.—Did the Hon'ble Member say so?

**SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA**.—There is a limit to responsibility or irresponsibility to the statements made in the House.

**MR. SPEAKER**.—My primary difficulty is that it is not recorded.

**SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA**.—My brother's name was not there when the High Court judgment came. It was a general judgment that when the Government opens new lines prior applications should be disposed of. When this case was taken up, he was only an applicant. As a result of the High Court decision, he got it. I have told you I have nothing to do with my brother. He is living separately. Even if he is given, there is no crime. Since 18 years my family is running buses. My eldest brother is running bus lines. It is not a crime. If running bus lines is a crime, then every one of us will become criminals.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಬರಪ್ಪ**.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಪೊಟೆನ್ಸಿಯನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರ ವಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆಯಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಪೊಟೆನ್ಸಿಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ವಿನಾಶವಾಗಲಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಾಖಲೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ವಿನಾಶವನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಒಂದು ಪೊಟೆನ್ಸಿಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಏನೋ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಯಾರೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಆ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮೊದಲು ಅವರ ವಿನಾಶವಾಗಲಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿವೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಅವರ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ 21-25 ಜನರಿದ್ದಾಗ ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದು ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಅದು ಹೊರಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಜನರು ನಮಾಸ್ತೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. (Interruption) ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದು ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಅಧಿಕೃತರಾಗಿ.....

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ** (ಗೌಡರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಯನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದು ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮರುಳಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು, ಅವರು ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಯವರೆಂದು ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾಗಿದೆ.

**MR. SPEAKER**.—If points of orders are to be of that type, I will not entertain any points of orders.

**SRI V. S. PATIL**.—That will curtail our rights. If it is not a point of order you can say that it is not a point of order and dispose of it.

**MR. SPEAKER**.—The Members have got a right to use it properly. If they abuse that right when there is no point of order, I can shut it out. I am trying to allow anything to be raised as a point of order. If they raise points of orders like this, then I have to conclude that there cannot be such points of order.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಬರಪ್ಪ**.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳುವೆನೆಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಇಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಕೆಲಸವು ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇವೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಯಾವನು ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೋ ಆ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಇದ್ದು ತಡೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವ

ನಂವೇಕ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನುಮಾಪತ್ರವೆಂದು ಅದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಎಗ್ಜಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಡರ್‌ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ, ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕಂದರೆ ನಂಬು ದಿವಳಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸಿ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಕಾಶ್ (ಮೂಡುಮೆ).—ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತಹ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಂತಹ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮುಂದಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು. ಕೇವಲ ವಿರೋಧಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಗುಣವುಳ್ಳ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿ ಅನುವಾಗುವುದು ವಾಗ್ನಿ ಇವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಆಶಯವೇ ಸುಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ. ಈ ಕೊಡು ಆದಳೆಂದ ಕಾರಣವು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ಗದ್ದಲವೆತ್ತಿಬಿಡುವ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರೆತು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 18 ವರ್ಷ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದಳಿತ ನೆನಪಿ ಮೂರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಪೂರೈಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂದು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಕೊಡು ಉಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ನ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಆಹಾರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ...

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member should not use that word. He may please avoid it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಕಾಶ್.—ಜನಜೀವನದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದಳಿತವನ್ನು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನೆನಪಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಆದಳಿತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ತಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಯಲಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲೇ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಡೆ ಇಂದು ಆದಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಕೊಡು ಕೊಡು ಕೊಡು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನೀತಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪದೇ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ—ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಹಾರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ತಂದಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಯೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನಾ ವಶ್ಯಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಧಾರಣೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಆರೋಚಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕೃತಿ ಒಹಕ ಕೊಡುವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಧಾರಣೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತ್ ರೀಲಿಜ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಧಾರಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು? ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದು ಸಹ ಅಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಸಡಿಲಪಡಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗಲೇ ಲಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಇಂಥ 16 ಲಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ವಿಷ್ಟ ನೀತಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಂಥ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು ಹೊರಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ, ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಭತ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪ್ಲಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಿಲ್ಲುವರು ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಭತ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲ ಸಾರನ್ನ)

ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ದಿನ್ಯುಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿವೆ? ಇದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಭತ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಉಳಿದ 50 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬನ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಇರುವುದು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ತಕರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ರೈತನನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಕೆಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಯಾವ ರೈತನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಭತ್ಯೆ ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ? ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೈತ ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಕ್ಲರೇಷನ್ ಪಡೆದು ಈ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಜನ ಸಾಯುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಅಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇಕೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಗೈರು ಹಾಜರೆಯಾಗಿ, ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಗಂಡಸರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗದೆ ಕ್ಯೂನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಒಟ್ಟು 15 ಮೂಟೆ ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ರೈತನನ್ನೇ ಡಿಲಿವರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. 4 ಮೂಟೆ ಅಕ್ಕೆ 300 ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು? ಇಂಥ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ? ಈ ಕಾರಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಇಂದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಜಾತೀಯ ತಳವಿಡುವ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಆದಳತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ನಿಜವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದೇ ಜಾತಿಯ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಯ ಜಾತಿಯವರೇ ಅವನ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದಳತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅಫೀಸರ್ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಅಫೀಸರ್ ಡಿಜನಲ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ಸ್ ಅವರವರ ಜಾತಿಯವರೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ನೇಮಕಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾತೀಯ ತಳವಿಡುವ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನುಭವವುಳ್ಳ ಉನ್ನತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ, ತಮಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಇಬ್ಬು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಆನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನುಭವವುಳ್ಳ ದಕ್ಷ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯವರೇ ಇರಲಿ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಉನ್ನತ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ದಕ್ಷ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಇದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಕಾರದ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ? ಅದರಂತೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ನೆಚ್ಚೆರೆಯುವ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬಹಳ ದಿನ ಕಾಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್, ಬುಲೆ ಡೋಸರ್ಸ್ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬೆಳೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೇ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಸುವ ಫಲ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಬರೋಣ : ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರೇ ಅವರ ಸಕಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೂ ಸೊಂಟಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದಾರೆನೋ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗಾಂಧಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಎಂದು, ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ನಾವು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಸಾಧನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಅಳತೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಪಂಚಮಾಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದು, ಇವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆಂದು ಸುಮಾರು 1.7 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಕೇವಲ

75 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎನಾ ಕಾರಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಂವರೂ ಶೇಕಡ 5-10 ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಎನಾ ಕಾರಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಎಷ್ಟೆ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದು, ಇನ್ನು ಉಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೇವಲ 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಇಂಥಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ? ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಿರಿಯರ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳೂ ಶೇಕಡ 18 ರಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅವರೇ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಯಾವ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸೌತ್‌ಕಾನ್ರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 5 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹುಡುಕಾರೆ. ನನಗೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ಒಂದು, ಕೈಲ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ಒಂದು. ಇಂಥಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ? ಜನ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪುರಾವೆ ಇದರೇಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ? ಇವರು ತಾವಾಗೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕಳೆಗಿಳಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರ ಧರ್ಮ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸೌತ್‌ಕಾನ್ರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 8 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನಿಂತಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿತೆವಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ ? ಇಂಥದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡದೆ ಕೇವಲ ಯಾರು ಹೂವಿನ ಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದರಲ್ಲೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾತುರತೆ.

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥರು.—ಹಣ ವಾರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾರು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲ ಸಾಹೇಬ್.—ಜನರೇ. ಜನರ ಅನೇ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗದವರೂ ಆ ಒಂದು ದಕ್ಷತೆ, ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವರೂ ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೇಕಿರಬೇಕು ? ಅವನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೂಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಈ ಎಂಥ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri R. S. HEGDE (Honnavar).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose tooth and nail the resolution of no-confidence moved by the Opposition against the present Council of Ministers. The charges against the Ministry is mainly confined to some of the irregularities in the Sharavathi Project. But, in my submission, Sir, the charges against the Government with regard to Sharavathi Project has become obsolete and a dead letter. The reasons are manifold. No. 1 is, when the charges were made, the Central Minister for Irrigation, Sri K. L. Rao, an expert and a seasoned engineer O. K. it and has certified that it was implemented according to Plan and that there were no irregularities. No. 2 is, Sir, our deceased Prime Minister also certified it.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.--When ?

Sri R. S. HEGDE.—When he was alive. Our Prime Minister did not succumb to any political pressure and he also certified it, being personally convinced that the project was implemented as per schedule and that the project was carried on according to Plan without any irregularities.

Thirdly, as per the desire of the Opposition, and some of the other members, the Government published a White Paper on Sharavathi and this White Paper has been the subject matter of a very heated debate and all the members had the opportunity of discussing point by point and line by line about this Paper.

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Fourthly, Sir, it has been stated by the Opposition, that they have already presented a list of charges against the Ministry to the Supreme head of the Indian Sub-Continent, the President. By the same old repetition of the same old charges, with the same old argument and in the same old manner and in the same old words, it cannot enhance the prestige of either the Opposition or this House and therefore I say that the charges against the Government, as far as the Sharavathi Project is concerned has become a dead letter.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—Who said this ?

SRI R. S. HEGDE.—I say that it is a dead letter. But what is the motive of the Opposition. The motives of the Opposition in bringing a no-confidence motion based on the alleged irregularities, known to them only, of Sharavathi Project, is not far to seek. It is very important to note that there are two electrifying effects as far as the project is concerned. It is bound to quicken the pace of agricultural production as it is bound to supply power to irrigation. Secondly it is bound to quicken the pace of industrial development of the State, by supplying power to industries. To side track the public mind and just to white-wash the good effects which the project is giving, this nice ingenious method has been thought of by the Opposition by bringing a No-confidence motion and stating there are many irregularities and that crores of rupees have been ill spent on the project. With regard to the contract supposed to have been given to Mr. Ramiah—the contract supposed to have been given to one Contractor in the execution of the project and the contract supposed to have been given to some other contractor, Messrs. Tarapore & Company, which was referred to by the Opposition, my submission is, it has been very clearly explained in the White Paper, as to the circumstances warranting the confirmation of the contracts of these two contractors. Therefore, this crying over split-milk cannot land the Opposition anywhere. In this connection, I am reminded of a proverb in Kannada: “ಹುಳಿ ಮಜ್ಜೆಗೆ ಕಡೆದರೆ ಬಣ್ಣ ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದ ಬರೆ ಬೇಕು” ಎಂದರು. It is just like churning sour milk to get butter. But we cannot get butter. Basing this on the alleged irregularity, they simply cry for a judicial enquiry. My submission is, a judicial enquiry for an honest mistake, taking for granted, committed by the Government, is something inconsistent with democracy. People have voted us to power and we have every right to be in power. Judicial enquiry cannot be held for the mere asking. Sir, Sri Marulappa threw a challenge to have election. We have accepted. In the bye elections the opposition did set up their candidates and very critical speeches were made. Sharavathy dominated their speeches during the election campaign. But, what was the result ? People know the hollowness of the argument of the opposition. Therefore, let the opposition beware and let them not put up challenges for election. Therefore, Sir, the question of Sharavathy cannot be racked up again and again. The chapter is closed.

4.30 P.M.

The second argument has been on the question of food. I want to impress repeatedly upon the members of the august House that no Government can change the situation over-night. Government have tried to bring ocean of foodgrains into the State. As has been pointed out, we have been between the deep sea and the devil, the Maharastra on the one side and Kerala on the other.

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it in order for any Hon. Member of this House to call one of the States of this country a devil and a deep sea ? That is the point of order.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I will give my ruling two days later. (laughter)

**Sri R. S. HEGDE.**—Sir, the devil and the deep sea is an English idiom ; it only means we are beset with two difficulties on either side. I do not think the literary meaning or the dictionary meaning could be taken. I only mean that the whole State is in between two difficulties.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—But, today's devils are not so bad as in ancient times as there was only the angel and the devil. (laughter)

**Sri R. S. HEGDE.**—Sir, as far as food problem is concerned, we have to follow the policy, a long range policy, which will give effective solution for the eradication of food deficit in the State. Therefore, to no Government will it be possible to change the situation over-night. The reasons are, firstly, Mysore is a deficit State and our own agricultural production is to be accelerated and to accelerate agricultural production, we must have power. Sharavathy is going to give us the required power after 26th of January when it is going to be inaugurated. So, as far as agriculture is concerned, we have our own difficulties. To make up the deficit by import, we have to depend on the Central Government and the Central Government, in turn, have to depend on the surplus States in this sub-continent. The supplies from foreign countries is uncertain. Supply from the neighbouring States also becomes uncertain. Therefore, the only irresistible conclusion that we have to draw is that we should stand on our own legs and it will take some time to do so.

Then, Sir, there is a fall in the death rate and increase in the birth rate. According to the statistics the death rate is 145 for every 1000 and the birth rate is increasing. So, whatever extra food the State is producing has been eaten away by the extra births in the State. Secondly, people have become healthier on account of the health facilities provided by Government. So many health clinic centres are set up in almost every village and on account of the people becoming healthier, they have begun to eat more, not by substituting their food habits but they have begun to eat more rice and wheat. To speak of Malnad, on account of the measures for the eradication of malaria, people have become healthier and they have doubled the quantity of what they were taking previously.

Then, Sir, there are major irrigation projects in the State. They are still to begin to yield. Minor irrigations are still in the making. Agricultural production plans in almost all the talukas have not begun to

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yield fruit as there are not many actual workers. The entire burden has been on the Gram Sevaks and to help the Gram Sevaks no social worker is forthcoming.

The actual work is done by the Gramsevak but unfortunately the supervision over the Gramsevak has been by many persons. Fourthly, no Government can control the vagaries of nature and therefore vagaries of nature are also instrumental in making the State a deficit State in food. Change in the old agricultural practices has still to be brought about. Then, there was the China warfare and on account of that, the food scarcity has begun to raise its head in our State. These are the contributing factors which have been responsible to make the State deficit in food. Therefore, no interim relief can solve the problem. We may get some foodstuff from Andhra or America or other States but unless a long-range solution is found, Mysore State is bound to be a deficit State in food, no matter which ministry rules the State.

Finally, motives have attributed to the Chief Minister. I will say one thing and sit down. Our Chief Minister in the legislators' party meeting has very unequivocally and unambiguously stated: "Please don't ask me for any favours and don't come to me with a request to cancel transfers." These are the things I have heard and I am repeating them and it is very important to note that the Chief Minister is as much a nationalist as any other member of the Opposition and to make certain criticisms against such a personality, I leave it to the Opposition to consider whether it is fair. Thank you, Sir.

SRI V. S. PATIL.—Sir, it is really a very sad thing that we have been practically forced to bring this motion for the third time in this august House. It is not a pleasure simply to criticise our Government. We do not look to these matters from that point of view. It is a painful duty but it has got to be done because of the circumstances and facts created by this Government. We have absolutely no grudge against any of the individual members of the Cabinet. I must make it plain but at the same time as they form a joint responsible body, we have to criticise the effects of their action on the welfare of the State.

As some of the members have referred to the Chinese aggression, I must ask this Government as to what they have done for the defence of the country.

MR. SPEAKER.—Not here and not now. We are concerned with the no-confidence motion and defence is a Central portfolio.

SRI V. S. PATIL.—Even though it is exclusively the duty of the Central Government, it is still the duty not only of this State but of every individual in the country.

MR. SPEAKER.—Not now.

SRI V. S. PATIL.—I want to say that the Centre has failed utterly in defending the country.

MR. SPEAKER.—I am not allowing it.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—I hold this Cabinet responsible because the same party is ruling at the Centre and here.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is a limit to logic.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Another thing which I should like to refer is this. During the last 13 years of the Congress rule, has the country improved its standard of living in any way? Our present Chief Minister is at the helm of affairs since a long time both in the party as well as in this Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is the member concerned with the party here?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—The party is the main thing.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Therefore, he is saying that there is no confidence in the party.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Not in the party but in their spokesmen here. What is the condition in our State? The condition is that the people are not getting food, clothing, houses, education and what not. Everybody is complaining about nepotism, corruption and all sorts of things. We feel ashamed that our Government should be charged with such things by the people. We are also part and parcel of this administration and as such we are bound to bring the defects in the administration to the notice of the ruling clique as I might call them and bring them round to the correct path. That is the reason why we have to bring these motions often. It is really a very sorry state of affairs that our Government, both here and at the Centre, should be styled as a corrupt Government. It is not a thing in which the Opposition takes pleasure. It hurts not only us but it must hurt you also. Don't presume that the people are happy at the hands of your administration. My friend Sri Hegde said that everything is all right that there is nothing wrong, that the Sharavathy matter is a dead letter, etc. etc. The Sharavathy matter is not a dead letter it is a living thing which is being considered by the Centre on the basis of the charge-sheet forwarded by the Opposition. The reasons given by him are not at all convincing. My friend stated that on the ground of the certificates given by Sri K. L. Rao, and the late Prime Minister, and on the ground of the White Paper and list of charges it has become a dead letter. On the contrary, it has become enlivened by these matters and it is being considered by the Head of the country. So, it is not a dead letter but I do not want to discuss or enter into details of the Sharavathy business as it is being considered by the Centre and whenever the enquiry starts we will place our views before that body.

Then the main thing is, has this Government succeeded in giving food to our people. That is the crux of the whole thing why this no-confidence motion has been moved. A perusal of the appraisal of Third Five-Year Plan published recently for 1964-65 by this Government clearly shows a very horrible thing which is responsible for the deficit of food-grains. At the outset it says:

“By the end of 1961-62 additional production achieved by implementing various measures was 60,000 tons as against a

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target of 2,13,000 tons. During 1932-33 it was 1.40 lakhs tons as against a target of 2.20 lakh tons. This shortfall was mainly due to short supply of fertilizers. During the year 1933-34, there was considerable reduction in the plan allocation and in view of that the target proposed to be achieved was only 1 lakh tons of additional production as against the original target of 3.10 lakh tons."

This will clearly show that even though this Government has taxed our people terribly and horrible in the name of this plan, what is the achievement?

Even though the target was 2,13,000 tons, the achievement was only 61,000 tons in one year, and in the second year the achievement was 1,40,000 tons as against a target of 2,20,000 tons, and lastly even though the target was 3,10,000 tons the achievement was only 1 lakh tons. This clearly shows that the failure to achieve all these plan targets is the main cause of the deficit in this State. Taking all these shortfalls on the part of the Government, what is the total deficit? It is stated to be approximately 5 per cent deficit and not more. If the deficit is only 5 per cent still why have the prices risen so high? The prices have become unbearable. It is an impossibility for any person whose income is less than Rs. 300 per month to survive. Why are these prices going up? What have the Government done to bring down the prices within the reach of the ordinary citizen? They have done nothing. As I said on the last occasion the food grains allotted by the Centre to our State went to the black market.

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Since the Hon'ble Member has referred to his last speech on the last occasion when he made that speech, I was not here, I ought to have been contradicted then in which case there would not have been any unnecessary reference to it again. There is an allegation that the foodgrains which were supplied to the Mysore Government at Avadi did not reach Mysore. It is not a fact. All the foodgrains which were allotted to Mysore to the last grain were re-allotted to the Deputy Commissioners for each district and they sent their nominees and all these grains have reached the Deputy Commissioners. On the issue of permits by the Deputy Commissioners the foodgrains have been distributed. If you want, I am prepared to give out the details as to how much each district got. There was only a rumour that was created that the Chief Minister had said that some merchants were selling foodgrains in Madras near Avadi. But when we enquired into the whole matter, it was proved that there was nothing like that. Any body might have sold foodgrains near Avadi, and they might not have been Mysore people because all the foodgrains that were allotted from Avadi were re-allotted for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners and they have all reached Mysore State. We have made enquiry; we sent our C.I.D.s and officers and it has been proved that all the foodgrains have reached

our State. Still if you can give any particular name even today, we are prepared to send our officers and make enquiries and find out whether it is true or not. If you can give me the names of the persons concerned instead of making some wild allegations, we can make enquiries because it is said that the Chief Minister somewhere said that Mysore merchants seem to have sold foodgrains somewhere. It is not correct to say that the foodgrains allotted to Mysore did not reach Mysore. It is a wrong allegation. I am prepared to give you the details of the foodgrains which we received from Avadi and how much we have allotted to each district. If the Hon'ble member is interested, he can see that. It is a long list. Let there not be any unnecessary debate on that point. All that I want to say is that all the foodgrains allotted from Avadi were allotted on condition that we should move them by road because the railways were carrying the normal quota here and they could not carry more than 10,000 tons per month. So when we wanted more, it was allotted on condition that we should move them by road. It was allotted to Government and we in turn re-allotted to all our Districts. I am prepared to give the details as to how much each District got. If the Hon'ble Member has got still any doubt that we did not make any enquiry, it is wrong. As I have mentioned, if he can still give me details of any lorry or any person or firm or any society, we are prepared to enquire into it.

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—So far as this Avadi business is concerned, I think there was a Press statement made by the Chief Minister and it was published in newspapers.

**Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.**—What was the Statement? Will you please read that statement?

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—I have not got it now, but I will point out that to you and in that you have stated that the foodgrains allotted to Mysore at Avadi had disappeared somewhere and it was not possible to trace it.

**Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.**—I have not said that.

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—It was published in newspapers.

**Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.**—You bring that statement here.

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—I will bring it here.

**Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.**—All the foodgrains that were allotted to Mysore at Avadi did reach Mysore. I am prepared to give you details as to how much each district got and how much Belgaum got.

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—So far as distribution of the quota allotted to Mysore by the Centre at Avadi was concerned, the Government used to give permits to the various districts and the merchants used to bring their own lorries and take the foodgrains from the godown at Avadi, but is there any record to show whether a particular lorry or a particular permit holder did take those foodgrains to the destination?

**Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.**—Certainly. When the Government of India allots 10,000 tons for the whole State in a particular month, we in turn re-allot that quota to the various districts and then the Deputy

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Commissioners in turn allot to the taluks. Mostly 95 per cent of the grains is lifted by the taluk societies. When they bring the grain from Avadi to Bangalore, they only act as stockists and they cannot sell it. The wholesaler has no permission to sell and he is only a stockist on behalf of the Government. On the permit issued by the Deputy Commissioner he will bring the quota and stock it. Then the taluka society issues permits to the various societies for distribution and then only it is distributed. If you want any account of the distribution I am prepared to produce the whole record before you.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—What about the Andhra rice of 16,000 tons ?

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—The Andhra Government never allotted any rice to Mysore Government.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—You made such a statement.

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Because you people raised some false rumours in the country at that time I had to contradict it saying that in the month of August and September the Andhra Government allotted 16,000 tons to the Mysore Government, but the Mysore Government had not lifted it; the merchants were allowed to lift.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—That is what you said.

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—I did not say; you bring that statement.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—Yes, I shall bring.

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—All that I said was that because I was a friend of the Andhra people, I phoned up to the Andhra Minister and he said that he would allow free trade between the two States of Andhra and Mysore and in the months of August and September he would allow free trade up to 16,000 tons of rice. Once that quantity was reached, they wanted to stop it. It is not as if the Andhra Government has allowed 16,000 tons of rice to the Mysore Government. As a friend, they said they would allow 16,000 tons of rice to move on free-trade basis and as soon as 16,000 tons was reached, they would stop. We made an announcement that Andhra, as a friend in need, had agreed to give in the months of August and September, on trade-account and not on Government-account, 16,000 tons of rice. They did allow, instead of 16,000 tons, 32,000 tons. Because they are good people, they allowed it.

5-00 P.M.

SRI S. SIVAPPA.—Where did all that stuff go ?

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—You and I and all people ate that rice. You are living and I am living. No one died in Bangalore.

I never said that the Andhra Government allotted rice to the Mysore Government as such. The Andhra Government promised to allow free trade to the extent of 16,000 tons of rice in the months of August and September. They did keep up their promise. 16 ಸಾವಿರ ತನ್ಮಾತ್ರ

ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್-ನಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಜೈಡ್ ಅಕೌಂಟನ್ನು ಆರೋ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. 16 ಸಾವಿರ ಟನ್ನುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಡುವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

**SRI V. S. PATIL.**—Regarding this Andhra business, the Food Minister was pleased to state that it was done on free trade and not Government to Government dealings. Has he ever understood the implications and the effects of this so called free trade.

**SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.**—Every year 1½ lakh tons were being moved from Andhra to Mysore on free trade.

**SRI V. S. PATIL.**—The merchants who were allowed to bring rice from Andhra were responsible for putting up the prices here. They paid exorbitant prices in Andhra and in order to recoup, the merchants of this State increased prices of foodgrains. Government is responsible for this.....

**SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.**—What was happening in Maharashtra at that time ? Does he know that ?

**SRI V. S. PATIL.**—I know what is going on in Maharashtra

**SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.**—Because of Maharashtra we had to suffer.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ್ಣ.**—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಹೊಣೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

**SRI V. S. PATIL.**—The main reason for the rise in food price was because the merchants paid higher prices in Andhra. The prices written in their books or in their vouchers were not real prices. I have seen letters at Belgaum by those persons who were allowed to bring rice from Andhra. The merchants in Andhra stipulated that so much of money is to be sent by draft, but unless the Mysore merchants went to Andhra in person and handed over the difference in cash, the goods would not be sent. These are the things that went on behind the curtain. The Hon'ble Minister sits here in his air-conditioned chambers and issues orders. He does not know what is going on actually in the market. If he had occasions to stand with hand bags in queues before one of the ration shops, he would have understood the difficulties of the people and how they had to pay exorbitant prices. People have to wait not for weeks but for months together. In Belgaum, this Government used to supply 1 kilo of wheat and rice per family per month. Is it ever possible for family to survive on 1 kilo per month. They had to go to the merchants for supplementing their ration and the merchants took advantage of the situation. Why was this thing allowed to go on ? Is it not swindling ? Is it not a sort of corruption ? Is it not harassment of the public ? That is the question we pose before this Government. It is no use merely saying that so many licences had been sanctioned and so many thousand tons of grains had come. Was it sufficient for the people to survive and did those bags reach the people ?

**SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.**—Where are we to get it from ?

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—That is your difficulty. If the Hon'ble Minister was unable to meet the demands of the people, if his policies were not accepted by the Centre, the best thing would have been to resign and get out.

During the last 6 months, we have seen food ryots at several places, there was a Morcha at the house of the Hon'ble Minister in Bangalore. All these things have come to the knowledge of the Minister and the cabinet, still they have done nothing to bring sufficient foodgrains to feed our people. That is the greatest folly they have committed. The only thing which remains to be done is their resignation from office. There is no alternative.

Then, what about industries? Mysore State was the first State in whole of the country to have successfully operated public sector industries. What is the present condition? Since the Congress people came to power, have they maintained the status, dignity and honour of Mysore State? I think this State may be the last at present so far as public sector industries are concerned. What about the private sector? Licences and permits are issued. There is want of electricity and want of water. Above all, communalism, casteism prevail. Location of industries is determined according to fancies of Ministers and all these have come in the way of progress of private industries. That is the reason this State has not flourished. On the contrary, look at Maharashtra. They are expanding like anything. Now, they are constructing bridges, miles together, on the sea in order to facilitate industries being set-up. What is the position here? No industry is thriving here. No private individual magnate is coming forward here. Recently, I heard a report that an aluminium factory was proposed to be established by one of the biggest person at Khanapur because bauxite was available there. But Khanapur is a Marathi area. How can this Government tolerate the establishment of a factory in a Marathi area. They wanted it at Hubli.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—What has that story to do with the motion of non-confidence?

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—This is one of the reasons why this Government has failed to establish industries and make the State flourish industrially.

Then, what about law and order? Less said the better. We have seen sufferings in our part and everywhere. Unless a man approaches the Congress Party his case cannot be investigated by the police. This is a horrible thing. In one of my neighbouring villages, the village of Sri Sanji, there was a double murder. The crime was committed in day light at about 12 noon or 1 p.m.; two people were shot down and actually for one month there was no investigation. The father of the deceased approached the Congress and then investigation started. Is this the way we expect law and order in democracy? Sir, I must say that this corruption and nepotism is percolating even into our law courts. In some of courts justice is sold. Why all this is happening? It is because people are losing faith in the administration of law, in the rule of law. They want to get their cases decided in their favour by any

means. This is a very sorry state of affairs that is going on. When I saw some of the instances I felt ashamed to call myself a citizen of an independent country.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Can the hon'ble member enumerate the instances?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—If the hon'ble Chief Minister desires, I am prepared to give.

Mr. SPEAKER.—My suggestion is that, if instances relate to what is called the sale of justice, I do not want them to be stated in this House.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—I am not stating on the floor of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Nor do I want them to be stated outside.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Then, another matter which I want to deal with is irrigation. It directly concerns food as well as agricultural production. We have spent hundreds of crores of rupees major and medium size irrigation projects but the water is not used at all. Not a single pie has been returned even though we are paying crores of rupees by way of interest. Why all this? It is due to the inefficiency of the present administration and nothing else at all.

Then coming to education, is it necessary for me deal with that subject because so many hon'ble members have spoken on it on several occasions and I need not deal with that matter?

Next, about the chargesheet. The chargesheet is there and I presume it to be in the nature of *sub-judice*. The highest authority is seized of the matter. So, it is no use discussing it here and getting any answer from that side. If the matter comes for enquiry, then both sides will place their views and I hope justice will be done in the matter.

Now, I want to ask what are the causes for all this chaotic conditions in our State. The main thing according to me is that the Congress Party is composed persons who are only self-seekers. The original persons who started the Congress, the persons who had nourished the organisation, the persons who had name not only in India but in the whole world, are not there in the Congress Party at all. All straight forward persons have gone out and have taken up some good work for the nation. At present only self-seekers, job hunters are there and that is the reason why our country is going from bad to worse. So, I request the hon'ble Chief Minister to see inwardly and search his own heart and see whether the State is progressing under him or conditions have become worse and are becoming still more worse day by day. If this is the condition, what is to be done for this. He must think over it. It is not a question of mere argument by this side or that. We must look to the interest of the country as a whole and if there is anything wrong, whether committed by him or anybody else, we must accept fault and see to the welfare of the country. It is impossible even to survive unless we correct our mistakes and try to be one and not divide the country. The worst thing which is going on at present is the ban on the movement of foodgrains. The State has been treated as if it is an independent State. We are importing foodgrains from other countries, but we are banning

(Sri V. S. Patil)

the movement of foodgrains to another State. It is really strange. So, I submit that all these things should be considered by the persons concerned and if they feel in their minds some doubt, then the only remedy is that they must resign and honourably get out.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Does the Hon'ble Member not want a vote of the House?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—If the Congress Party is ready and willing to give a free choice for the vote and that by ballot, I am prepared to face it.

† Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home).—Mr. Speaker, at the outset I wish to submit that this motion ought not have figured in this House at all. The reasons for that are very simple. The same repeated charges or contentions are raised which have been discussed a number of times, either during question hour or in this discussions on similar motions in previous years.

I wish to submit that there is no force in repetition of arguments. Firstly, I wish to deal with the admissibility of such motions and the oft-repeated occurrences of such motions. It is not good either for them or for the constituencies they represent or for the State or even for the fair name of the State as such. It would have been better if they concentrate their attention and mobilised their effort to constructive ideas for the good of the State. Then I would have been grateful to them. They have failed to do that and it is unfortunate that they have resorted to this course. So far as my information or knowledge goes, it is reliably gathered that the some of the members of the P. S. P. which is said to be S. S. P. to lay have tried to negotiate with the Congress High Command for some seats in the Cabinet.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Where?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Here only. Unfortunately their request was not conceded.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Point of order, Sir.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—There is no question of point of order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣ ನಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಈ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಪೂರ್ವ ಇದೆಯೇ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—I have got.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—He is a Policeman.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I heard my good friend Sri Sivappa calling the Hon'ble Home Minister as Policeman. He should not do that. If a member has that designation, he forfeits his seat.

Sri H. R. KESHAVA MURTHY.—Please mention the names as to who approached for seats. We are prepared for the consequences.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—After being frustrated with that attempt...

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—He is frustrated because he is not going to win over some of the leading opposition members to his side.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let the Debate continue.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—The cat is out. Let the Chief Minister say whether there was any request. With regard to S. S. P. he says there were some negotiations, what is that? If we are convinced about it, we are not going to co-operate with the no-confidence motion. What was the negotiation, what was the request, what was turned down? We want to know all these details.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Let there be an orderly Debate. Any point that may be raised can be answered.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—This is an insinuation. I will not allow him to make such remarks against a political party. If there is any negotiation, it must be made clear. I request the Chief Minister whether there was any such negotiation and whether any request has been turned down. He must come out like a true gentleman. Let him make a statement and not allow the Home Minister to say like this. I once again appeal to the Chief Minister to clarify the point.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.**—ವಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸೋಶಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರೂ ಕೆಲವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಸಂಧಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾಶರಾಗಿ ಈ ಅವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನಮ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಆರೋಪಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಈ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಆರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ನೀವು ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಇಂಪಾರ್ಟಿಯರ್ ಇನ್‌ಕ್ವಯರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮುಂದೆ ನಾವು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕು. Let there be an inquiry into this.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಗಿರಿಯಪ್ಪ (ಕೋರಾರ).**—ತಾವು ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ಅವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮುಗುಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. One thing, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I tell him that I will give the member a chance.

**ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಪಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.**—ವಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುವುದು ನಿಜವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಈ ನೋ ಕಾನ್ಫಿಡೆನ್ಸ್ ಮೋಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಬೆರೆ ಕೂಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸು ಸರಕಾರದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಇವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ನಿಗದಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತರಾಗಿ, ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಾವು ಇವರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರೂ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಯಾರುಮಾನ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ನಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ದೇಶ ದ್ರೋಹ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಅವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪು ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾವೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

**Sri R. M. PATIL.**—Now, the no confidence motion is against this Congress Party and the Government. There is no betrayal of the party or the confidence of the S. S. P. or P. S. P. Therefore, what I am submitting to this House is about (1) the frustration, and (2) frustration in the P. S. P. Party itself.

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—What is it? What is frustration?

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—What is it that he is talking? Should the member not hear me? In any argument and any debate, it is better to suggest and leave it to imagination and not to go to any length. I believe that was the method adopted in the course of the debate. Now, to say so much I know, so much I do not know—I am not happy about it. He is not able to mention a single circumstance of trivial point.

**SRI R. M. PATIL.**—Secondly, Sir, after having received a set-back from the Congress High Command since the Congress High Command thought that it is advisable that they should join the Congress unconditionally, some of those, who are sane who are sagacious and rational, joined the Congress and those...

5-30 P. M.

**SRI H. R. KESHAVA MURTHY.**—Sir, his remarks such as insane sagacious and all that, refers to the remaining people.

**SRI R. M. PATIL.**—I never meant it. Those who wanted to bargain to barter, were left behind.

**SRI V. M. DEO (Gubbi).**—Sir, how can the Hon'ble Minister say that there is a fall in standard and things like that?

**MR. SPEAKER.**—Sri Deo may please make a better effort to understand.

**SRI R. M. PATIL.**—So, people, who thought that the advice of the Congress and the Leader of the P. S. P., was better, joined the Congress Party. In this House, 12 S. S. P. members joined the Congress Party voluntarily. The point is, having lost 12 people, the so-called Leader of the Opposition Party is left in frustration and ultimately.....

**MR. SPEAKER.**—Since that point has been left for consideration at a later date, he can touch it and leave it at that.

**SRI R. M. PATIL.**—I am only reinforcing it. So, the remaining people are only 7 with him and some of them wanted to show that they are in larger numbers and tried to say to the Speaker of this House that they have formed a party under the designation of S. S. P.

**SRI S. M. KRISHNA.**—It is an All-India party.

**SRI R. M. PATIL.**—I know that. S. S. P. means, one more member added to the strength. So,  $7 + 1 = 8$ . That is the strength of this party.

**SRI S. SIVAPPA.**—Such irresponsible statements must be made to be withdrawn. We cannot tolerate such irresponsible statements. He cannot talk so lightly of a Political Party here. What does he know about the strength?

**SRI R. M. PATIL.**—To constitute a political party...

(Interruption)

**SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—I rise to a point of order, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—All members must hear this point of order with attention and respect.

**SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—When the Hon'ble Chair has recognised a party to be in Opposition, there is a rule that the Chair has taken into consideration as to how many members should be there, what should be the strength and all that.

**MR. SPEAKER.**—I have recognised what?

**SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—You have recognised the Opposition Party as such. Till this hour, you have recognised him as the Leader of the Opposition. It is day-before-yesterday that your goodself was pleased

to observe that it has to take a final shape. Before it takes a final shape, none of us should talk about it. When there is no sufficient number in that party, he cannot be called as the Leader of the Opposition. Saying that there are only 8 people, 7+1 added and so on, is a reflection on the Chair. I am not a member of the Opposition Party.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The point has been made clear enough.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The matter is open to the House to decide. It lies within the purview of the Speaker whether the recognition is to be withdrawn or not. I request the Hon'ble Chair to advise the member.

Mr. SPEAKER.—With or without the Point of Order, 'mud-slinging' should not be done on the floor of the House. Regarding the point of order, I did not understand it. If it is to drag the Speaker into the controversy, the Speaker will not enter the field. So far as the point and correctness of the reasons that 7+1 makes 8 is concerned there is no doubt. As to the motive, reason, and the inference to be drawn, it is the House which should decide it. I cannot say his reason is correct; I cannot say that is wrong. If I do it, I will be transgressing the limits. I have heard them with patience in the past and I have to continue to hear them with patience.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It is after getting a list from the Party that you have recognised.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have not recognised.

Sri H. R. KESHA VA MURTHY.—Sir, you are allowing the gentleman to go out of the way.

Mr. SPEAKER.—At first, I may tell the Member that he is going out of the way. What did I do? I told the Minister: "you have touched the point and you may leave it at that".

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

Sri R. M. PATIL.—If they are inclined to be enlightened on this point, I am going to enlighten. The main point why I touched the subject is the propriety and potentiality of this motion. When the Opposition Party as such has no requisite strength and when the Opposition Party Leader has lost the confidence of his followers, the motion that is moved by him, sponsored by him.....

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—On a point of order. The motion of no-confidence has been moved in this House. It has been admitted after getting the requisite number of 30 members. Now, the Hon'ble Member is questioning the ruling of the Chair. He is saying that the no-confidence motion has been moved without having the required strength of opposition. The Hon'ble Member must be called to order.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—That is not what he means. There is no point of order in it.

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—So long as there is no withdrawal of recognition by the Speaker, in spite of the fact that the strength of the Party has dwindled, the hon'ble Minister cannot raise this point. He might address the Speaker saying that the Party has lost its strength and so recognition must be withdrawn. That representation could be made. But that is not the matter at issue.

**Sri S. M. KRISHNA.**—He can reserve all his arguments about strength of political parties in this House to Saturday. The question is being taken up by the Speaker on that day. Now I request the Minister to come to Linganamakki, Khadi Board and so many other charges.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.**—The Hon'ble Member may leave the matter at that.

**Sri R. M. PATIL.**—It is not questioning the propriety of admission of this motion, but questioning the propriety of the motion itself and the potentiality of the motion itself. Such being the state of affairs, so far as the Opposition Party is concerned, we have to consider how far this motion is creditable, how far the motive behind the motion is trustworthy and how far it is animated by *bona fide* objects. All these questions will come up for consideration. I am only submitting to this House that the motion is not supported by *bona fides*. That is point Number One. Secondly, looking to the revelations of the debate in this House, it appears to my mind that some of the Opposition Members who severely criticised bitterly complained that they are aggrieved by something which is a personal cause rather than a general or a public cause, either by way of refusal of a permit or not acceding to the request for permit or something of that sort. Therefore, what I suggest is this. It is for the opposition members to search their own hearts. It is for the Hon'ble Members to search their own hearts as to why they are repeating these arguments on these charges; let them search their hearts why every time they come forward with the same thing, in co-operation with one or in collusion with another. It all goes to show that they are aggrieved personally. That is why they are raising this motion every now and then.

Sir, coming to the Departments which I am in charge, there are two or three points which they have raised. So far as the Publicity Department is concerned, their contention is that on account of one of the Editors' letters, advertisements more than the Paper deserves are said to have been given. That is one of the charges and further they say that he is supporting the party in power in the State. It is for this House to consider the case of this paper and other papers, whether this paper deserves so much and whether other papers are also taken into consideration. I give the information and it is for them to consider. This matter has been agitated in both the Houses for the last two years and I answered a number of questions on this same point at every session, but even then, this matter is taken as one of the charges for having favoured a paper or so. For the information of this

august House, I am submitting the statistics so far as value of advertisements given to several papers which are said to be papers having larger circulation and which have been recognised by the Government :

*Deccan Herald* Group for the year 1962-63 Rs. 1,45,000.  
Circulation of *Deccan Herald* is 27,273 and *Prajavani* 32,900.

*Hindu*, Rs. 86,171-00 for the year 1962-63. Circulation of *Hindu* is 1,14,000.

*Indian Express*, Bangalore Edition Rs. 47,000 for the year 1962-63. Circulation of *Indian Express* is 59,769.

*Times of India*, Rs. 31,743. It has large circulation of 1,56,000 but in Mysore State its circulation is less.

Then coming to Kannada Papers, *Tai Nadu*, Rs. 36,000 for 1962-63. Circulation of *Tai Nadu* is 17,219.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

For 1962-63, *Tai Nadu* circulation is 17219, *Viswavani* 12000 odd. Advertisement Rs. 32,616. *Samyukata Karnataka* 38 365 is the amount. Circulation is not given here. These are the important Kannada papers.

For the year 1962-63, commercial advertisements to the Weeklies:  
*Prapancha* Circulation 26,000—Rs. 525.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Please read out the circulation of *Viswavani* and *Samyukata Karnataka* and also the amounts paid to these papers.

SRI R. M. PATIL.—I know why you are saying that. I am explaining.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—What about the circulation of *Hindu* in Mysore State? *Prajavani* has a circulation of 32,000.

SRI R. M. PATIL.—Let my friends have a little patience, I am prepared to convince them. I am placing all the materials before the House. If there is anything wrong on my part and on the part of the Department, I am prepared to correct myself and correct the Department. But I am appealing to you to search your heart. Why they are advocating so much for certain particular papers and against certain particular papers?

SRI G. MARULAPPA.—Why we are so much interested in that paper is, we have never seen any issue without the photograph of Sri Nijalingappa there. In other papers photo is always there.

MR. SPEAKER.—Order, order. Are we deciding the policy of various papers here or are we debating the no-confidence motion?

SRI R. M. PATIL.—Mr. Speaker, with your kind permission I may answer Sri G. Marulappa that there is no substance in his contention in the first place. Secondly it reveals meanness of his mind.

SRI G. MARULAPPA.—What is the meanness of my mind—what is the meanness of this Minister's mind!

MR. SPEAKER.—I think that is not a good word.

SRI R. M. PATIL.—Better word may be substituted. I have no objection.

For the year 1963-64, if my friends will bear with me for a while, *Deccan Herald—Pravasi*—circulation is more or less the same : Rs. 1,60,000.

Hindu Madras :	Rs. 56,917
Indian Express	Rs. 38,000
Times of India	Rs. 12,000
<i>Viswavani</i>	Rs. 30,555
<i>Pravasi</i>	Rs. 35

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Does it include commercial advertisements also ?

SRI R. M. PATIL.—These are casual advertisements.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Would the Hon'ble. Minister give the commercial advertisements ?

SRI R. M. PATIL.—I am giving Rs. 23,259 commercial advertisements.

<i>Samuktha Karnataka</i>	...	Rs. 79,707
both Hubli and Bangalore 1963-64		

It has been formed into one group. Circulation for the year 1963-64 for *Samuktha Karnataka*—39,557.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Mr. Speaker, I have a submission. Would it be all right if I make a request to the Chair that the statement which the Minister is making may be placed on the Table of the House ?

SRI R. M. PATIL.—It was already placed. My friend has not looked into it.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—When?

SRI R. M. PATIL.—We had placed it two years ago.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Then we can have a second good look at the papers.

SRI R. M. PATIL.—In 1963 I had placed it on the Table.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Is there any rule to say that the papers once placed on the Table should not be placed for a second or third time, every time a request is made?

SRI R. M. PATIL.—Put a question. There are ways and means of placing papers on the Table of the House.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Ways and means are contained in the Rules of Procedure and you may go through the Rules of Procedure. I know how to get papers on the Table of the House and I will exercise that right when the time comes.

Now, the Minister has been referring to the statement. Rule 305 is the Rule that governs the point relating to the laying of papers and

documents on the Table of the House. Now I am unable to understand why the Minister is feeling shy. It is a harmless request. Why should he be lurking?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Sir I do not want to be guilty of repeating facts.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—That means there is something fishy! Otherwise there is no reason why he should decline.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is all this that is going on?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—I do not know why the Minister is shirking to place it on the Table.

† Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Every word of it has gone into the proceedings. Everybody will have read it. Where is the question of shirking?

6-00 P.M.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, the statement made by a Minister is a public document. His statement cannot be compared to that of the statement of an ordinary member. Such a statement should be placed on record. When we ask that it may be placed on the Table of the House, why should it not be placed on the Table. This is an office record.....

Mr. SPEAKER....I think I am going to have an electric-bell so that I may simply touch it.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Chair to Rule 304:

"If a Minister quotes in the Assembly a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the Assembly, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall

not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

It would be consistent with public interest if this document is placed on the Table of the House as requested by the Hon'ble Member. I have drawn the attention of the Hon'ble Chair to Rule 304 and it is up to the Chair to give his direction.

Sri G. MARULAPPA.—It is past six, Sir. We should rise now.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why does the Hon'ble Member Sri Marulappa think that we should rise now? Suppose I propose that we should sit till 7 P.M.

Now, a request has been made to me by Sri Krishna. A Rule has been quoted by Sri C. J. Muckannappa: I am going to deal with this matter tomorrow. Now, as the Hon'ble Minister has much more to say.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Certainly Sir, I have got much.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—There was a request made that tomorrow and the day after tomorrow the Question hour might be dropped. I am not dropping it for tomorrow at least. I think tomorrow's agenda has been circulated and I do not therefore propose to dispense with the Question Hour. If the House so desires, the half-an-hour tea break can be dropped. Beyond that I am unable to say anything at present.

**Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.**—Sir, I do not think we can go on changing the normal procedure. We can go as per the programme already fixed. I do not see any reason why we should change it at all. Because, we have already fixed other engagements.....

**Sri S. SIVAPPA.**—Sir, there have been several occasions on which Government wanted the tea break to be dropped for carrying on business in the House. We had very gracefully accepted the same. That too, there were days when we sat from 12 to 6 without tea break. We agreed because there was business to be carried on. Now we are assembling at one o'clock and adjourning at six. It hardly gives us three and a half hours. The Leader of the House should be graceful enough to accept the suggestion of the Speaker. I request the Hon'ble Leader of the House to accept the proposal.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—The List of Business for tomorrow, has already been issued. I believe the Questions and Answers list has also been put into the pigeon holes. Tomorrow we shall assemble at one o'clock and then we shall see. The House now adjourns to meet tomorrow at one o'clock.

*The Assembly adjourned at Five Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet at One of the clock on Wednesday the 20th January 1965.*